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From: Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval Forces Europe  
To: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: Report of Operations and Condition of Command, 1 July 1961 -  
30 June 1962 (U)

Ref: (a) Article 0506, U.S. Navy Regulations, 1948  
(b) OPNAVINST 05450.41B

Encl: (1) Report of Operations  
(2) Report of Communications  
(3) Report of Logistics  
(4) Report of Administration  
(5) Report of Strategic Naval Plans  
(6) Report of Intelligence  
(7) Report of Public Information Activities

Declassified by authority of the Director  
of Naval History on 30 Sep 81, action by  
J. Hermanson, Naval Historical Center in  
accordance with OPNAVINST 5510.1

1. This report of operations and condition of command is submitted in accordance with reference (a) for the period 1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962.

2. The command relationships and responsibilities of CINUSNAVEUR are set forth in reference (b) which prescribes that CINUSNAVEUR is:

a. The commander of the naval component of the European Command under USCINCEUR for unified command matters in accordance with directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or higher authority.

b. A naval commander within the operating forces of the Navy and a direct subordinate of CNO for all matters except the full operational command of naval forces assigned to USCINCEUR and CINCNELM.

c. A naval commander subordinate to CINCLANTFLT with the title of USCOMASTLANT.

3. The overall condition of the command is good; however, the following deficiencies exist:

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6. No NOREUR force (TF 105), as such, was activated during this period. However, numerous Atlantic Fleet units did operate in the USCOMEASTLANT area.

a. In November 1961, Anti-Submarine Carrier Task Group 83.1 was deployed to the USEASTLANT area as a result of the Berlin crisis. This group conducted conventional A/S training operations throughout the area until February when it was relieved by TG 81.9. This latter group conducted similar operations until May when it was withdrawn to CONUS. Both groups participated in US/UK bilateral ASW exercises and visited UK and northern European ports.

b. The DER's of the G-I-UK barrier visited UK and northern European ports for logistics and liberty between patrols.

c. A regular procession of new construction DLG/DDG's made shakedown/good will swings through northern Europe before CHOPPING to the Sixth Fleet.

7. The MIDEASTFOR, comprising 1 AVP and 2 DD's, was under the operational command of CINCNELM; CINCUSNAVEUR retained the responsibility for, and exercised authority in, uni-service matters including the details of employment scheduling, arranging diplomatic clearances, and collection of naval intelligence. The flagship pursued the traditional annual cycle of visits throughout the NELM area while the destroyers maintained patrols at the foci of shipping lanes in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea. The distribution of port visits, both for the flagship and the destroyers, was broadened.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

8. During the period of this report, overall communication planning has been and is concentrated on the following items of prime importance to NAVEUR communications:

a. NAVCOMMSTA's Spain and Greece and NAVRADSTA Thurso construction projects.

b. NAVCOMMSTA's Londonderry and Asmara expansion projects.

c. Naples communications consolidation program.

d. Broadcast, ship/shore and point-to-point on-line conversion continuation.

e. CINCUSNAVEUR and COMFAIRMED voice and teletype direct command and control communications.

f. Expansion and improvement of USNAVEUR ship/shore and point-to-point circuitry.

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g. Port Visits

(1) The Sixth Fleet continued to broaden the base of its port visit program. In addition to revisiting all ports visited during the previous reporting period, new ground was broken in the Dodecanese islands and among the minor Italian ports, particularly in south-east Italy.

(2) Two relief projects afforded Sixth Fleet units unexpected entree to North African ports. In December 1961 USS SOLEY visited Alexandria, Egypt, for 3 days to load dried milk from the CARE depot for sea lift to flood-stricken Kenya. In June 1962, USS NEOSHO and USS RANDOLPH visited Bizerte, Tunisia, to offload tents carried from CONUS for distribution to Algerian exiles through the Red Cross.

(3) No visits were made to Algeria, Albania, Syria, or Israel.

2. FORCES IN EASTLANT/NOREUR AREA

a. General. Although no forces were actually assigned as a NOREUR Force (TF 105), various LANTFLT forces maintained a high level of naval activity in this theater during this reporting period.

b. Forces

(1) A/S Carrier Groups. With the advent of the Berlin crisis, an Anti-Submarine Carrier Group was deployed to this theater.

(a) The first group, comprising COMCARDIV 18 in ESSEX and DESRON 20, arrived in the area in early November '61 and conducted A/S operations, both national and US/UK bilateral, and UK and Northern European port visits until mid February.

(b) The second group, comprising COMCARDIV 14 in WASP and DESRON 36, relieved the first on station and conducted a similar program of operations and visits until withdrawn without relief in late May '62.

(2) G-I-UK Barrier DER's. Between patrols, the Barrier DER's returned to ports in the UK and northern Europe for logistics, rest, and recreation. On four occasions DER's had to return early from patrol to UK ports for emergency repairs of storm damage. In each instance necessary repairs were effected expeditiously at private Scottish facilities.

(3) New Construction Shakedown. During this period five new construction DDG/DLG's made shakedown good will tours through the UK and northern Europe before CHOPPING to Sixth Fleet. These were: C.F. ADAMS, FARRAGUT, JOHN KING, LUCE, and DAHLGREN.